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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Mr. White's Election Bill.

Having Passed a Third Reading, a Motion Was Carried to Reconsider the Bill—Its Final Passage Certain.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1874.

The Senate adjourned to-day, over to Tuesday night, and the House will adjourn to-morrow until Wednesday. There is no business ready for either to enter upon.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. White, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution, agreed to *unanimously* by that committee, to the effect that the law of 1839, regulating the manner of drawing committees to hear and determine contested election cases in the Senate, was inconsistent with the provisions of the new Constitution and was, therefore, not now in force, and that there is consequently no existing law for hearing such cases beyond the provisions in the Constitution which declares that "Each House shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its members."

This resolution was adopted without dissent, and must be taken, therefore, as the authoritative expression of the opinion of the Senate that there is at present no legal mode of disposing of contested election cases. It is reported, I know not with how much truth, that in consequence of this decision, both the petitions already presented, contesting the seats of Lamon and Dill, will be withdrawn, much to the satisfaction, I should suppose, of both those gentlemen.

The amendments made to Mr. White's election bill on Thursday night, were not printed until two o'clock P. M., on Friday, and the Senate had to hold an afternoon session to consider it on third reading. It was read through at length a third time, and no attempt was made to amend it, although several gentlemen were prepared with sundry suggestions looking to that end. But, as any amendments made to-day would have to be printed before a final vote could be had on the bill, and as the adoption of them would necessarily throw the bill over another day, and either compel a session on Saturday, or postpone final action until next week, it was thought best to let the bill go through as it stood, and depend on the House for incorporating the amendments.

The bill, therefore, passed third reading, unquestioned; and now came the tug of war. The two Constitutional questions that every bill shall receive the votes of a majority of all the members elect to each House, on its final passage, and hence this bill must receive 17 votes or fail. If then, the final vote were made a party one, it could not receive the needed number; for five of the Republican Senators, not dreaming of such a contingency happening, and falling readily into the old habit in such matters, had paired off with five Democrats, leaving them but 15 votes.

Mr. McClure was not slow to avail himself of the opportunity thus offered. He denounced the bill as having been framed to suit a Republican caucus, and although it was in most respects a fair bill, it yet came short of his ideal, and he should vote against it.

This sounding of the party bugle, on a bill framed to meet the views of all parties and incorporating in its provisions many of the suggestions made by Mr. McClure, Mr. Playford and other gentlemen on the Democratic side, aroused the sleeping lions on the Republican side, Fitch, White, Rutan and Davis. All made eloquent and convincing speeches to show that, while Republican Senators had consulted together about the proper shape of the bill, it was in no sense a party measure. It did not and could not subserve partisan ends, and was drawn with the sole object of securing fair elections. To attain this purpose, the country Senators had yielded to the clamors of Mr. McClure to insert sundry provisions in it, to meet the exigencies of Philadelphia which, however, would not please the people of the State; but they had yielded them solely to shut off all possibility of fraud in the city, and their reward for it was to be denounced by the Senator from Philadelphia, who was sore because his own bill had been overslaughed and his own pet schemes of obstruction destroyed.

These speeches placed the Senator from Philadelphia in a very ugly place; but he was unyielding, and the party cry having gone out the Democratic Senators rallied around him to defeat a bill fair and impartial in its details, and remarkable for its stringent provisions against fraud.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, with more sound judgment than any other member on the Democratic side of the chamber seemed to possess, announced that while the bill was not perfect in his eyes, it seemed to him to be eminently fair, and he thought it would be generally satisfactory. It was not a partisan measure, and, as a Democrat, he would vote for it. This was the sensible view of the subject; but the other Democratic Senators could not resist the temptation to be obstructive, and they accordingly rallied around the irate McClure rather than around the cooler and more sensible Playford.

The question being on the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were taken as required by the Constitution, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Anderson (Crawford), Cooper, Cutler, Davis, Fitch, Graham, Hoffman, Humphreys, Lamon, Lemon, Lowry (Blair), McKinney, Rutan, Weakley, Warfel, White, and Strang, Speaker—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bechtel, Chalfant, Collins, Ermentrout, McClure, Rowland, Wheeam and Yerkes—8.

This passed the bill but before the yeas and nays could be rendered announced, Wareham withdrew his vote because he was paired with Mr. Maclay; whereupon Mr. Graham said if this was to be treated as a political question (which he did not think it was), he was paired with Mr. Wallace, and he must withdraw his vote. Mr. Warfel also withdrew his vote, as being paired with Mr. Albright. Mr. Alexander was paired with Mr. McSherry, and Mr. Yeakel with Mr. Dill.

This left but sixteen votes for the bill, which was fatal to it; and in order to get it again before the Senate, Mr. White and Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, changed their votes to "No," in order to move a reconsideration. This left the vote nineteen to nine, and it was so declared; but before either of the other gentlemen could get in the motion, Mr. McClure moved a reconsideration, which was carried, and the bill consequently goes over until Tuesday night.

This result has shown that pairs can no longer be indulged in between Senators, and it has accordingly been arranged by the Republican Senators that hereafter not more than two pairs shall be allowed at any one time, and then only when the Senate is otherwise full.

The folly of making this partisan stand upon this bill is supreme. Nothing but delay is gained by it, and that is of no use to any one. The absence of Republican Senators at this particular time was purely accidental. The contingency was not foreseen, or it would have been guarded against. On Tuesday night next the Republican Senators will be present in force; and will pass the bill; and all that the Democrats will have attained to will be the consciousness that they have put themselves on record against a fair and impartial election law, and obstructed its passage for a few days.

It is somewhat consoling to reflect, in view of such egregious foolishness, that the Democrats were without a recognized leader, and seemed, for the moment, to have lost their heads. If Mr. Wallace had been present, he would have been too shrewd, we think, to be caught in such a trap. He knows the disadvantage of the record that has been made in his absence; and that if his party desire it to go into the field upon the claim that it is the friend of pure elections, the fewer such votes as were cast to-day the better for its chances with the people. SPECIAL.

The Election Law.

We give below the full and correct text of the new Election law of the State, as amended by the Senate and passed on third reading. It will probably pass finally in the Senate on Tuesday, and is not likely to be much amended in the House:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors who are required to perform any duties incident to the holding of elections and the registration of voters in the different counties or cities of this Commonwealth, on the first Monday of June of each year, to take up the transcript of the next preceding assessment as furnished to them by the city or County Commissioners, and proceed to the revision of the same by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him; and also the names of all who shall make claim to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed, he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the information of any qualified voter who resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list, a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person named, and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter; upon the completion of this work it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the male citizens above twenty-one years of age claiming to be qualified voters in the election district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said citizen is or is not a householder, and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts, also the occupation of the person; and where he is not a householder, the occupation, place of boarding and name with whom, and if seeking for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a vote in said district; and in all cases where the person is not naturalized, the name shall not be marked with the letter "N," where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and desires to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D," where the claim is to vote by reason of being twenty-one years and not twenty-two, as between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the County Commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessors' lists made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the County Commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is to be held, and retain the other in his possession, required to be held, and retain the other in his possession required to be held, and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper, if a boarder with whom he boards, and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all cases the letters opposite the name, "N." or "D 1," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides and shall make a separate return for each to the County Commissioners; in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act, and the County Commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each election district separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first Monday in August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said districts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed, on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the County Commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, and the County Commissioners shall thereupon add the same to and make a record of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof shall be made containing the names of all persons so returned as residents of the several said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election district entitled to act on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election; and no name shall be admitted to vote at any election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born, that he is a citizen of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or native citizen thereof and has removed therefrom and returned, and has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, a State or county tax within two years, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination by the said affidavit also to be sworn to, and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid, and the said receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native-born citizen of the United States, of if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of making the affidavit between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if a native-born citizen of the State and formerly qualified therefrom and returned and has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district two months immediately preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons, where upon the same being offered for voting, if such as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers to vote, and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on said certificate the wo d "vot d," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election and at every city, borough, ward or township election, in all respects as at the general elections in November.

SEC. 8. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers, under this act, and any willful false swearing by any such person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 9. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law to assessors for making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of Common Pleas of the proper county to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district, belonging to different political parties, overseers of election, to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report thereof as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards. Said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of voters if they see proper, to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election. Whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be present, or a majority of them, shall decide the question of difference. In appointing such overseers of election, the law judges of the proper court shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 11. If any Prothonotary, clerk or the deputy of either or any naturalization paper, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper or permit the same to be affixed, or give out or cause or permit the same to be given out in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization, not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 12. Any person who, on oath or affirmation in or before any court in this state, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization for himself or any other person, willfully and corruptly declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such corrupt declaration or affirmation shall be null and void, and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars for every such offense, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall willfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an act on for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock A. M. and closed at seven o'clock P. M.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the County Commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the County Commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 16. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the other or otherwise, in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies, and to conduct the election in said new districts; and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district, both shall not be of the same political party, and the judge shall in all cases be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district, as nearly as the said judges can ascertain the fact; and in case of the disagreement of the judges as to the selection of inspectors, the political majority of the judges shall select one of such inspectors, and the minority judge or judges shall select the other.

SEC. 17. That from and immediately after the passage of this act, the Court of Common Pleas in the proper county, in election districts wherein assessors have not heretofore been elected, shall appoint one reputable person in each election district to be the assessor thereof, who shall perform all the duties relating to elections now required to be performed by assessors under the provisions of this act. Such assessors shall be appointed as nearly as can be ascertained from the party having a majority of the votes in their respective districts.

SEC. 18. That at the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next, and at the election annually thereafter, there shall be elected in each election district in the State, wherein the registration of voters has heretofore been made by officers appointed and not chosen by the people to perform the duty, one person as judge and two inspectors, in conformity with the general laws of the Commonwealth, to conduct the election for one year, and also an assessor who shall perform the duties relating to elections, as required by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 19. That the assessors appointed under the seventeenth section of this act shall, within five days after their appointment, proceed to make out lists of the qualified electors in their respective election districts, and deliver the same to the Commissioners, who shall transmit a certified copy of the same to the judges of each election district at least forty-eight hours before the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next, and shall also post ten copies thereof in conspicuous places in each election district, at least ten days before said election.

SEC. 20. Whenever a vacancy in an election board shall occur on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled by the remaining officers thereof, in conformity with existing laws.

SEC. 21. At the opening of the polls at any general or special election, it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to appoint one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 22. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and shall make out a full return of the same in duplicate, with a return sheet in addition, on all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and all officers refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them, and, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window of the election house. The duplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes, and be sealed in the presence of the officers, and one return, with the unsealed return sheet, be given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper and other papers, and the judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock, post meridian, of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock, meridian, of the second day after the election, deliver said papers, together with said return, to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection; at twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the Prothonotary and the Court of Common Pleas shall present the said returns to the said court; in counties where there is no resident President Judge, the Associate Judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the Court of Common Pleas, and said court shall canvass for said election the returns presented by the Prothonotary shall be opened by said court, and computed by such of its officers and such members assistant as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court, as is now required to be done by return judges, and the vote so ascertained and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court; the sessions of the said court shall be open to the public, and in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of illegal election or other cause, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, supply missing returns, and if, in the judgment of the court, it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, or either of the election district complained of, to bring them before said court, with all returns in their possession, and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation, and the said court shall not direct error to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest over or hearing to be provided by law, and the other of said duplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least three judges shall sit to complete and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. In the year 1875 and thereafter, the returns required by this act to be presented by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas shall be presented to the Court of Common Pleas number three of said county, and in the county of Allegheny to the Court of Common Pleas number one. When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge, to meet at such time and place as required by law, to compute and certify the vote of such districts. All officers provided for by the act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Special elections shall be regulated and conducted in like manner as general elections, and by the same officers, who shall perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as are provided for general elections.

SEC. 23. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon any ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed truly to count and declare the whole number of votes given at such election, and to make out a full return of the same in duplicate, with a return sheet in addition, on all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and all officers refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them, and, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window of the election house. 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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Richardson Will Not Resign.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Senate Financial Discussion.

Specie Resumption Anticipated

Five Per Cent. Gold Bond Bill Under Consideration.

POSTOFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

The Forthcoming Naval Drill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1874.

A Denial from Secretary Richardson.

Secretary Richardson authorizes a positive denial of the rumors that he intends to resign, and says that his relations with the President are entirely harmonious.

National Board of Trade.

The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade meets to-morrow at Willard's to consult upon the memorial to be presented to Congress. While here several of the members will appear before the Banking and Currency Committee.

The Financial Discussion.

Senator Sumner thinks the financial discussion will run another week in the Senate, and that the Senate will pass the resolution in favor of specie resumption. Should the Senate pass this resolution, the Finance Committee will take up all the bills on the subject which have been introduced, and endeavor to perfect a measure to be reported for the action of the Senate. Mr. Sumner will participate in the discussion this week.

Bill for Authorizing Gold Bonds.

The Committee on Ways and Means hold a meeting to-morrow morning for the purpose of considering a bill authorizing the issue of twenty-year five per cent. gold bonds at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be exchanged for greenbacks at par.

Postoffice Matters.

Although the Postmaster General has definitely decided for the present not to accede to the request for the consolidation of the postoffices of Buchanan, Ormsby and Temperanceville with the Pittsburgh office, in consequence of the lack of funds, the consolidation will probably be effected after the passage of the new Appropriation bill, when the free delivery system will be extended. Temperanceville be abolished, a new postoffice will be established three miles beyond. Efforts are being made to establish a new postoffice near New Texas. The commission of the Postmistress at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., whose term expires January 24, Mrs. Cuthbertson, the present incumbent, has been reappointed. The commission of the Postmaster at Lawrenceville, Union county, expires February 3. Mr. Forest, the present postmaster, will be reappointed, there being no opposition. That of the Postmaster at Pleasantville, Venango county, expires on the same day. There being no candidate against and no opposition to Mr. Barber, the present incumbent of the office, that officer will be reappointed.

Grand Naval Drill.

The Navy Department is still making preparations for the grand naval drill of the fleet concentrated at Key West. Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, the author of the tactics used by the American navy, has been made Chief-of-Staff to Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the fleet. He has left for Key West. The T

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1874.

ENGLAND's demand for breadstuffs from this country continues unabated. The latest advices state the stock of wheat at Liverpool to be only 106,898 quarters, against 381,370 quarters last year; and at Belfast only 6,451 tons, against 9,257 tons last year.

THE total imports at the port of New York for last year amounted to $398,558,175, against $432,106,680 in 1872, and $384,862,300 in 1871; the decrease, compared with the preceding year, is therefore $33,548,511, or about seven and one-half per cent. The revenue collections of the port for the whole year were $115,516,932, which is $21,688,870 below the amount collected in 1872.

THE Chicago Workingmen's Association has dissolved all connection with the Internationals of that city—a very sensible and judicious proceding on its part. Scratch a Communist, and you will almost invariably find a fellow whose repugnance to honest labor is as invincible as is the aversion of a hydrophobist for water, or the New York *Sun's* loathing abhorrence of truth.

WE NOTE with satisfaction that there is some prospect of completing the investigation into the secret history of the Pacific Mail subsidy, to which we referred last week as having been begun by the last Congress. The testimony taken last session by the Ways and Means Committee was sent into the House on Friday in a carefully sealed packet, and referred to that committee. There is little doubt that it will furnish ample grounds for further inquiry, and it is to be hoped this may be promptly pushed to its proper conclusion.

OPERATORS are at work in Washington to induce the government to construct the Darien Isthmus canal. The proposition is ill-timed. The very lowest estimate for the completion of the work by the most feasible and economical route places the cost of construction at sixty millions of dollars. The money is not in the treasury, and the people are not at present inclined to add to their already existing burdens for the sake of putting it there for such a purpose. Granting the importance of the project, and the necessity of its ultimate execution, it can—and must—afford to wait.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, the State organ of the Democracy, has a column-and-a-half in denunciation of the new Election law. It alleges that the bill extends the Registry law of Philadelphia to the rest of the State, which is directly the reverse of the truth. The bill, on the contrary, extends the Registry law of the State, passed in 1869, to Philadelphia, and the changes made in it are for the purpose of securing greater purity of elections. It is this feature, probably, which provokes the hostility of the *Patriot*. There are some Democrats to whom the idea of purity in elections is peculiarly repulsive.

EXCESSIVE rigor often defeats its own objects. Those zealous and well-meaning citizens who contemplate the nomination of a Municipal Temperance ticket at the ensuing charter election, would do well to ponder the significance of the statement made by ex-President HILL of Harvard College, who said, at a recent temperance meeting at Portland, Maine, that in the experience of half a century, in various places, he had never seen so many young men intoxicated and staggering through the streets as he had seen in Portland during the last six months. This, he stated, very naturally shook his faith in the virtue of prohibitory liquor laws.

THE minority report of the Railroad Committee of the "Cheap Transportation Convention," declaring that Congress ought not to meddle with the railroads, takes the true ground. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the right to regulate commerce means the right to build or take possession of railroads to carry on commerce; besides which, if the plan were put into practical operation, it would be likely to concentrate at Washington the lobbies of nearly every State and Territory in the Union, with results which everybody who knows anything about the peculiar arts and practices of such bodies, can readily imagine.

IF A little city like Hartford, outside of its many other charities, can supply one hundred and sixty meals a day; provide one hundred and twenty-five girls with a parlor the year round where they may have all the comforts of a home besides instruction, give one hundred outcast boys a room where their evenings may be profitably spent, and take care of a thousand babies while their mothers earn their living—what could the far more populous and important city of Pittsburgh do in a similar direction if it were to try hard? There is at least plenty of room here for the inauguration of a brave attempt in the matter.

WE observe that General BUTLER is receiving considerable commendation in some quarters for his vote on the repeal of the Salary bill. He is entitled to no credit whatever. Indeed, he voted with the majority for the repeal of the bill simply because he had not yet given up all hope of defeating it. As soon as the vote had been taken he moved a reconsideration—which he could not have done had he voted in the affirmative. At a critical moment in the history of the original grab bill he rescued it by resorting to the same trick; and although upon the last occasion his motion was promptly tabled, that fact does not in the least lessen the moral significance of his action in the premises.

THAT blatant demagogue, TOOMBS, is still raging around in Georgia, "firing the Southern heart." The *Atlanta Herald* of the 15th instant contains a fulsome account of a speech delivered by him in that city, the day previous, in the course of which he bitterly denounced the Constitution of the State as "the work of fools, negroes and Yankees, forced upon us by the bayonet in obedience to the reconstruction laws, and therefore unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." TOOMBS is the avowed and recognized leader of the movement which has been instituted in that State for the disfranchisement of the negroes; and it is this ferocious rebetorical vitriol thrower whom FORNEY would be pleased to see once more occupying a seat in the Senate of the United States.

TO-DAY or to-morrow there will be brought before the United States Senate for consideration a piece of House extravagance which is simply an outrage upon the people, and which the former body ought to squelch without mercy. On Friday last the lower branch of Congress ordered the printing of 250,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1872, and 250,000 copies of the report for 1873, the cost of which will be upwards of a quarter of a million dollars. The whole country is earnest and inexorable in its demand for the practice of the most rigid economy with regard to public expenditures. The report in question is of very little practical value either to farmers or to people generally, and the House, in directing the preparation of this immense edition, was guilty of wanton and inexcusable prodigality.

OF ALL the distinctively Southern States, Tennessee would appear to be making the most rapid and thorough progress in the essential elements of enduring prosperity and greatness. It has the best school system of all the Southern States, and provision is made whereby every child between six and sixteen years of age can have at least five months' schooling each year, while the educational advantages for all are much better than they were for white children before the war. The foundations of VANDERBILT's institution have already been laid at Nashville; and the State is erecting capacious and comfortable asylums for the blind and dumb. Further than this, the Commonwealth has canceled $1,500,000 of her bonds within a very short time, and about $3,500,000 are now due from solvent railroads. Life was never more secure in Tennessee than now, and public sentiment throughout the State has made great progress for the better. At the close of the war Tennessee accepted the situation in good faith, conforming itself sincerely to the new order, and addressing itself with energy to the discharge of its new duties and the improvement of its new opportunities. Providence helps those who help themselves. Let the impoverished Southern neighbors of Tennessee heed and profit by the lesson.

THE *Iron Age* publishes an interesting description of some experiments which have lately been made by an extensive tool manufacturing company, in New Jersey, in the manufacture of various kinds of tools and implements from an American puddled steel, made wholly from American pig iron. It appears that the steel is made at one operation from cast iron, in the puddling furnace. The charge consists of three kinds of pig iron, in certain definite proportions, to which chemical compounds are added during the boiling process, which takes about one-half longer than the boiling of ordinary wrought iron. No other plant or machinery is needed than is found in every well appointed puddle and rolling mill, and furnaces of the ordinary pattern require but slight modifications, which may be made at small cost. It is affirmed that steel can be made in quantity by this process at a cost considerably under the average price of corresponding qualities of English steel in our markets. It has already been tested in the manufacture of picks, axes, springs, knife blades and other articles. Upwards of a hundred tons have already been made at a profit, and the consumers have in every instance ordered more. The *Iron Age* promises additional facts about this process in a short time. The matter is one of considerable importance to the manufacturing interests of our own city.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The men who have undertaken the task of arranging for a grand celebration of the Centennial year of American Independence in 1876, have completed their plans without much trouble, and are now ready to go on with the needed preliminary work; but they find themselves confronted, at the very beginning, with an almost insurmountable obstacle—the want of money. Their plans involve the outlay of ten millions of dollars; and the unsolvable problem is, where they are to get it. If they are to go on they must have money; and it is essential that the ways and means should be provided as promptly as possible.

After what has been already done, it would be a burning shame and disgrace to the nation as well as to the State to let it drop now for want of the wherewithal. We shall be unfit, as a people, to appreciate the fact that we are now rounding off the history of the first century of our existence as a nation, if we fail to celebrate the event fitly. The Centennial *must* go on in some shape, and if we are not able to meet the demands of the projects that have been formed, let us say so at once, and get down to the task of cutting our coat according to our cloth. If ten millions cannot be raised, let us see, first, how much we *can* raise, and gauge the expenditure accordingly.

There are but three sources from which the needed funds can be drawn—the people, the States, and the nation. The people, so far, have not responded very fully: the State is embarrassed with a constitutional difficulty, and the spirit of economy prevailing at Washington, conjoined with the anxiety to prevent additional taxation, renders it extremely problematical whether the nation can be got to help.

The panic of last year has doubtless operated to cut off the expected supplies from the people at large; but the State can afford to show *her* interest in a celebration that is to take place on her own soil, and from which she expects to reap the reward of honor. We will not now discuss the constitutional question whether she *can* assist at such a celebration; but taking it for granted that she can, her duty in the premises seems to us clear.

The bill on this subject already reported to the Senate by Mr. GRAHAM, of the Finance Committee, appropriates a million of dollars, to be drawn out of the Treasury in $50,000 instalments, during a period extending over eighteen months. This seems to us as little as the State can well do; and most certainly it does not exceed either her ability or what may rightfully be required of her.

As to the nation, the question of economy should not be allowed to affect such a question as this. This is to be a *national* celebration. It is to commemorate one of the grandest events in the history of the world, and the glory of it reaches to the farthest extremity of our land. New York and Georgia, Massachusetts and South Carolina, Delaware and Louisiana are as much interested in it and affected by it as Pennsylvania. The event which it is intended to commemorate took place on our soil, and it is, therefore, fitting that the celebration should also take place here; but that is the mere accident of locality, and does not change the national aspect of the celebration. To have such an event as the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence properly observed, is as much a national duty as to keep up the lighthouses on the coast or to maintain our national fortifications. To refuse an appropriation for such a purpose would be niggardly and mean. It will be true economy to see that what is appropriated is properly spent; but it will be the concentrated essence of paltry stinginess to refuse an appropriation altogether. A nation that can afford to spend thousands on such artistical abortions as the statues of VINNIE REAM and CLARK MILLS, can certainly afford millions to celebrate her own birthday properly. If she cannot, she does not deserve to have a birthday.

A PECULIAR SPECULATION.

It is reasonable to suppose that the British mob which on Thursday attacked Mr. REVNES, the famous barrister, when he left the court room after ending his speech on the TICHBORNE case, was animated by some sentiment more personal and potent than mere sympathy for the claimant. Sympathy however for the claimant, is strong among the so-styled lower orders of the English people. They seem to regard the fat pretender as one of themselves. Though they may honestly believe that he is really the man of high birth and long descent he claims to be, they no doubt perceive for themselves the truth of what they have daily heard asserted, that he is thoroughly plebeian in appearance and coarse in manners, and they are not prepared to admit that such defects are any sufficient disqualification for the enjoyment of immense wealth and elevated social position. Quite possibly some of them have convinced themselves that there is a conspiracy on the part of the aristocrats to keep a plain though meritorious fellow out of his rights, because they dislike his looks and ways. Others of the rabble are probably attracted by the mere pluck and ingenuity displayed by the rascal, and therefore, wish him to succeed, no matter what may be the rights of the case. And blind, passionate, unreasoning radicalism may influence some in their fierce partisanship in behalf of the claimant. But, according to abundant testimony, apart from and besides all these grounds of popular interest in him, the money invested in his cause furnishes the prevalent motive which accounts for the popularity of his claim.

In the beginning persons of respectability and unimpeachable honor were fully satisfied of the legitimacy of his pretensions. The facts that the woman to whom he presented himself as her long lost son recognized him as such, and that others, old servants and intimate friends of the TICHBORNE family professed to have no doubt of his identity, were strong facts, and might well convince indifferent persons that no imposition was intended. Even the formation of the Tichborne Association to assist the claimant with funds in the prosecution of his suit, may not in the first place have involved anything discreditable to anybody. It might seem to originate in mere English sense of justice and fair play. But so much can hardly be said in defense of its subsequent proceedings. The first £160,000 with which the Association provided the claimant having been sunk in the first trial, the managers of the Association again appealed to the people for more money to enable the impostor not only to defend himself against the government prosecution for forgery and perjury, but to live, in the meantime, in the style appropriate to the rank and wealth of the person whose name he had assumed. The manner in which this second appeal for money was answered seems to imply a degree of credulity and gullibility in the British public hardly credible. However, the appeal appears to have been presented and urged with untiring perseverance and in the use of all the arts familiar to demagogues. The claimant himself is apparently endowed with the gift of popularity. Introduced by members of Parliament who vouched for his high birth, he was able to bear himself in a manner very charming to the multitude whose admiration and sympathy readily took on the form of material aid. Hence, whether so designed or not by the managers, the defense in the great trial long ago became a gigantic pecuniary speculation, in which tens of thousands of people were directly concerned on the side of the claimant's success.

In England, as in this country, men who take the lead in extensive enterprises of the kind are exposed to peculiar perils and temptations, and the TICHBORNE process is no exception. After immense labors, the managers of the defense succeeded in finding a witness, one JEAN LUIE, who was willing to testify that he had been steward of the imaginary ship Osprey, by which the claimant pretended, as ROGER TICHBORNE, to have been rescued from a watery grave. But LUIE's whole testimony was at the trial proved worthless, and he was shown to be an old convict. There is, moreover, danger that, when his trial for perjury shall come up, some of those who secured him as a witness may be seriously compromised. Many cannot believe that they were wholly ignorant of the rascal's antecedents or of the real nature of his evidence. Thus the great trial is likely to prove tragical to several besides the principal character. However this may be, the trial has already proved terribly expensive to the British taxpayer, as, according to a low estimate, it has already cost the government no less than five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

THE three papers which have taken CALEB CUSHING's bad fortune most to heart are the New York *Herald*, the *World*, and Philadelphia *Press*. They moan and grieve over it as a sort of personal misfortune of their own; and so, in some sense, it is. The revelations made of CUSHING's true character—that of a soldier of fortune, who fights where the pay is supposed to be best—serve also to strip the cloaks from the shoulders of the Dugald Dalgetty's of the press, and a fellow feeling prompts them to sympathize with the demagogue who stands revealed in all his deformity. There is poetic justice in the fact that the Philadelphia *Press* is found in this category. Its editor is at home in defending such fellows as CUSHING; and although he shouts himself hoarse in bawling out about corruption and impurity in politics, he never fails to range himself in defense of the impure politicians with whom he is in sympathy. The *World* sympathizes with CUSHING because he was disloyal; the *Herald* because he has always been a trimmer; and the *Press* because birds of a feather flock together. The course of all three demonstrates what AMOS KENDALL meant when he spoke of "the eternal fitness of things," and the harmony of the whole array is too striking to escape comment.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Early morning edition: "Wotchewmaycalim nominated Chief Justice." Noon edition: "All the papers except six are howling at the appointment." Evening edition: "Wotchewmaycalim withdraws."

A Democratic paper out West has a whole column devoted to proving the putridity of the Republican party. We could perform the same job for Democracy in two lines.

Hot and hotter. The First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore has had for its pastor, in the order named, the Rev. Messrs. Furniss, Bellows, Sparks, Blazup, and Burnop.

After the holidays advertising is more important than ever. The merchant wants to get rid of stock held over, he may desire to sell at lower rates than ever, and he can draw customers by offering inducements.

The *Independent* has not been sold, and Mr. Talmadge continues to be simply the *Christian at Home*. The only selling was done by the papers which originated the canard.

A lady named Experience Sweetland is on record as being the handsomest girl in Sabitha, Nebraska. She won a cake. Somebody should now win Experience.

The most active of the Senatorial opposers of the nomination of Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice was Senator Carpenter, of California, a native of Newburyport, and formerly a neighbor of the facile correspondent of Jeff. Davis. He knew his man.

It takes not a very close observer, nor one deeply learned in history, to see and know that France, by custom styled a Republic, is rapidly drifting into a monarchy.

Thomas Carlyle has received the order of merit from the Emperor of Germany:

> The Order of Merit to Carlyle! The chap
> Has surely the wrong feather stuck in his cap.
> From his chaotic books it is justly inferred
> Demerit of Disorder should be conferred.

The Cushing-Davis letter was captured at Richmond and was not among the Pickett papers, so-called, purchased by the government last year.

The total revenue collected on cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, and export stamps, for last year, amounted to $3,091,530 30. The amount of manufactured tobacco held by manufacturers on the first of this month was about 3,000,000 pounds. The amount of cigars held at the same time was about 700,000.

Seventy-two millions and a quarter of dollars was the value of the gold and silver produced west of the Mississippi last year. Nevada produced nearly half of the whole.

On the first of the year there were three hundred and seventy distilleries in operation, with a producing capacity of 266,729 gallons per day, an increase, as compared with the preceding month, of 41,188 gallons per day.

Speaker Blaine has in contemplation the question of enlarging the Agricultural Committee to accommodate the pressure on the part of a large number of representatives who are presidents of agricultural colleges and conventions.

Steam is blenching anew the fiber of the whole world. The Argentine Republic has accepted the proposals of a company of English contractors to construct a railroad from Buenos Ayres across the Andes to Chili.

The subject of cheap postage is to be agitated this session. The popular demand for one cent letter postage has been manifested through several members, who have introduced bills to bring it about.

The Paterson (N. J.) relief committee feed four thousand persons daily, allowing adults sixteen ounces of food, and children half that amount.

The Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Association has adopted resolutions urging Congress to render great centres of Western trade like Chicago as accessible to ocean tonnage as New York or Boston. Just so. Now, how?

Little New Jersey is pretty well off. The Governor says the State debt can be extinguished as it falls due without additional taxation. There are now in the sinking fund, securities worth over $1,300,000.

The number of students in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the last year was three hundred and seventy-five, an increase of one hundred and eleven over the number the year before. Eighteen States and some foreign countries were represented.

California elects four members of Congress in September, but they will not take their seats until a year and a half later, unless a special session shall be held in 1875.

During the present week four hundred and forty-four applications for patents and six caveats have been filed at the Patent Office.

Iowa talks of abolishing the State Agricultural College as the easiest way to get rid of the political and personal quarrels it has engendered.

How fast we grow. In 1805 the trade of St. Louis consisted solely of fox skins, coon skins, and bear's grease, and amounted to $77,971.

The first steamer of the new line which carries the mail to the Australasian colonies via the Sandwich and Fiji Islands will leave San Francisco on the 31st. Correspondence should be forwarded to the San Francisco distributing postoffice. The rates of postage are ten cents to the Sandwich Islands and twelve cents to the Australian colonies. Prepayment is required.

From the moment that Japan evinced a determination to associate with and profit by foreign civilization, it was very evident that China must do the same, sooner or later. The reduction of the frontier duties between China and Burmah is now being arranged.

The whole Internal Revenue service is at liberty to seek for the vacant Deputy Commissionership, the examination for which takes place soon.

The Spaniards and their descendants seem never to realize that public values cannot be maintained by arbitrary mandates. The government of Peru has just promulgated a decree requiring the banks to purchase government stocks at government prices.

On the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary birthday of Mozart, recently, it was proposed to decorate his grave. But, alas for the recognition of man's greatness by his own age, no one was able to point out the final resting place of the immortal composer.

Among a gang of burglars captured in Syracuse last week was a prominent Sunday School and religious worker.

Russia is playing a sharp game on England by printing thousands of copies of the Koran for her Mussulman subjects. Her object is to convince the believers in Islam that she is far more tolerant to their faith than England is.

PERSONAL.

"Bloody Mary," as she is generally called, was a pronounced woman's-righter. Here is a little passage from history: "Queen Mary having overcome the repugnance of the English to be governed by a sovereign lady, was disposed to place her own sex in stations of authority, of which there had been few examples before or since. She had made Lady Berkeley a justice of the peace for Gloucestershire, and Lady Rous she appointed of the quorum for Suffolk, 'who did usually sit on the bench at assizes and sessions, among other justices *cincta gladio*, girt with the sword.'"

General Sherman says that when he met Mr. Lincoln at Fort Monroe, and asked him whether he should catch Jeff. Davis or let him run, the discreet Illinoisan replied with a story of a reformed toper who, on being offered a drink, said: "I can't take it, because I have signed the pledge. But perhaps you could fix it so I could drink it unbeknownst to myself."

John R. Ward, a Texan, has a gold "bull's-eye" watch, which was made in London in 1769 and bears the inscription, "G. Washington to Gilbert Mottiers de Lafayette, Lord Cornwallis capitulation, Yorktown, October 17, 1781." The watch was bought at a pawnbroker's sale in Louisville, about four years ago, and is supposed to have been stolen from Lafayette during his visit to this country in 1825.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "President Fillmore is still living, but every member of his original cabinet, except Reverdy Johnson and Jacob Collamer, have passed away." "And Jacob Collamer has passed away," having died nearly half a score of years ago.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial*, noticing the first appearance of Chancellor Saulsbury on the bench, suggestively says: "He appeared to be in good health, though embarrassed by a difficulty in walking."

Major Morgan, of Massachusetts, who was a personal friend of Daniel Webster, George Ashmun, and other great men of the last generation, died last week. He acquired wealth as a stage driver, and afterward ranked among the best farmers in Massachusetts.

Out on the prairies, near Chicago, is an unfinished monument, cut off at half its height, as was the man it was intended to honor—Stephen A. Douglas—in the midst of his greatness. It is a shame that this monument should be thus left unfinished—a semi-dilapidation.

Christian Prince, of New London, Ct., who was so staunch an abolitionist that he would not exercise the privileges of an elector until after the abolition of slavery, has just died.

STATE FINANCES.

Annual Reports of the State Treasurer and of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Below are given the annual reports of the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. They are of interest, as showing the workings of the financial system of the Commonwealth:

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER MACKEY.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the act of Assembly approved March 16 1802, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873.

It will be seen that although $407,892 80 of extraordinary expense has been incurred and defrayed on account of the Convention to revise the Constitution, the receipts of the Treasury have been sufficient to admit of the redemption of $1,504,672 70 of the State loan, and that the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year exhibits a balance of $1,825,151 24.

Since the exhibit of the past year the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have called in for redemption all registered certificates of the six per cent. loan of the Commonwealth, known as the five-ten loan, of the amount of $10,000 and under. These certificates, amounting to $750,000, are now payable on demand at the Farmers and Mechanics' National bank of Philadelphia, and holders have been notified that interest thereon will cease on the 30th day of April next.

The present balance will be ample to provide for this redemption, as well as for the payment of the interest upon the public debt due February 1st, and for the expenses of advertising the new Constitution, which, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, will approximate $225,000.

Whilst the finances are now in this gratifying condition, I am compelled to invite the attention of the Legislature to the estimates of ordinary revenue and ordinary expenses for the current year, which are not encouraging.

Referring to the tables annexed, it will be seen that the probable revenue for the year ending November 30, 1874, is, in round numbers, $5,000,000, or nearly $2,000,000 less than the revenue for the year just closed; while the estimated expenditures, including the redemption of debt, are about $6,000,000.

The items of reduction in the revenue will appear by a reference to the last year's report.

It is possible that, with strict economy in the appropriations for the present year, the revenue will be sufficient to provide for the ordinary expenses, and for the payment of that amount of the public debt which the Constitution requires to be redeemed annually. But if, as I apprehend will be the case, some of the most productive corporation taxes are successfully resisted under the new Constitution, there will be a serious deficiency, and the Legislature should provide for such a contingency by revising and rendering uniform all laws regulating taxes upon corporations.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNA.,
HARRISBURG, January 16, 1874.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the 4th section of the act approved the 22d day of April, 1858, entitled, "An act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the Public Debt," and with the 5th section of the act approved the 15th day of April, 1870, entitled, "An Act Supplementary to the several Acts relative to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," the undersigned, Commissioners of said Fund, have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending November 30th, 1873:

That the amount of principal of the public debt redeemed during the year amounts to..... $ 1,504,672 70
Amount of annual interest..... 1,592,959 20

Amount of the debt of the Commonwealth on November 30th, 1873..... $35,798,821 94
For which there is in the Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt:
Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... $5,70,0000 00
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company... 3,500,000 00
Cash in Treasury, November 30, 1873..... 1,825,151 24
11,025,151 24

Leaving an indebtedness unprovided for of..... $24,773,670 70

Detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements of the sinking fund during the past year and other information required by law to be furnished, will be found in the accompanying schedule from I. to VII. inclusive. The fourth section of the act establishing a Sinking Fund requires the Commissioners, among other things, to report annually to the Legislature, "What increase or modification of the fund hereby created may be made, and what increase or reduction of taxes may be required or made, in order that the Legislature may provide for such contingencies as may arise."

In compliance with this requirement, the Commissioners would state that for the year 1874, in case some of our taxes are not wholly resisted under the new Constitution, sufficient revenue may reasonably be expected to meet all the ordinary expenses of the government and to make a very small reduction of the public debt.

The balance in the Sinking Fund on the 30th day of November, 1873, was $3,977,921 24, while the balance in the Treasury at the same date was only $1,825,151 24, leaving the General Fund indebted to the Sinking Fund to the amount of $2,152,770. This increase of indebtedness to the Sinking Fund will continue, and for the present year be greatly increased over previous years, owing to the reduction of a very considerable amount of taxes belonging to the General Fund. In order to remedy this the Commissioners renew their recommendation in former reports, to equalize the two Funds by diverting sufficient revenue to each for the Sinking Fund from said Fund and to place the same to the credit of the General Fund until the two accounts are evenly balanced, or until the General Fund can pay all the ordinary expenses of the government.

It is considered that those sources of revenues, enumerated in the Constitution, are beyond legislative control, but that others, which are provided by every act of Assembly, may be modified at the pleasure of the Legislature.

The law requiring statements 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the report, we would suggest, should be repealed, as they add nothing to the information of the Legislature, and require a great deal of labor to prepare. The same things may be found in the detailed reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted.
[Signed.]
Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISON ALLEN,
Auditor General,
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer,
Commissioners Sinking Fund.

DURING several years past there have been numerous devices put upon the market to prevent and aid in the detection of alterations in checks and commercial paper, but until recently it occurred to no one that the most efficient prevention might lie in the preparation of the paper itself. The New York papers are noticing such an invention called the "National Safety Paper," which is manufactured by the firm of Campbell, Hall & Co., of that city. The body of the paper is an excellent quality of flat cap, on which, during the process of manufacture, is spread a combination of writing inks so sensitive that any attempt to remove the writing by erasure or chemicals destroys the tint and exposes the white body of the paper. The tint resembles lavender in color, and checks, drafts, etc., printed thereon are, in appearance as well as utility, a great improvement over those on plain paper, while the cost, it is said, is but a trifle more.

The matrimonial market of Chicago has just received a telling shock in the arrest of a young man who has hitherto been doing an extensive business in the way of facilitating marriages by the publication of a matrimonial paper.

Unhealthy Surroundings.

To breathe pure, healthful air, and to follow occupations conducive to health and long life are the privileges of the minority. The majority must dwell wherever their lot is cast, however insalubrious the locality may be, and work at the craft assigned to them, however destructive to health and vigor. Medical science has, however, come to the aid of the latter. In Hostetter's Stomach Bitters they have (and have had for the last twenty-five years) the best defence against the morbid influences which create and foster disease, that the vegetable kingdom can supply. The ingredients are among the purest botanic specifics which research has yet revealed to man. As a preventive of, and remedy for the diseases generated by swamps, miasma, the foul air of factories, excessive heat, over exertion of body or mind, unwholesome water, or any other morbific cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bear away the palm from all medicines of the present day.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 6 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nicholson, Jos. S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schwartz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Sellentine.

MWF

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND..... 63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,

PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.

Isaac Jones, C. C. Hasson,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. R. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jos. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8.

M

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S,

UNTIL

February 1st,

In order to REDUCE STOCK preparatory to taking the

ANNUAL INVENTORY,

And in order to make room for

SPRING GOODS,

The ENTIRE STOCK on hand, embracing

Choice Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Cloths, Cassimeres
Jeans, &c., &c.,

HAS BEEN REDUCED, AND FROM NOW

UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st,

WILL BE OFFERED AT

GREATER REDUCTIONS

THAN EVER BEFORE.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF

Birmingham Fire Ins. Co.

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1873

Capital Stock..... $200,000 00
Surplus..... 43,136 37
Total assets..... $243,136 37

ASSETS.

Bond and Mortgages, first lien on property in Allegheny county, worth over $200,000 00..... $162,462 50
Stock Notes, subject to call, secured..... 97,853 00
Cash in bank and in office..... 20,364 11
Premiums in due course of collection..... 13,286 80
Bills receivable and other claims..... 5,700 00
Interest accrued..... 3,076 66
Office Furniture..... 670 97
$243,136 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock..... $200,000 00
Balance January 1, 1873..... 10,049 01
$210,049 01
Premiums received in 1873..... $46,614 09
Interest accrued..... 3,076 45
Profit and Loss, received in 1873..... 8,153 02
$ 56,843 56
Reinsurance, Commission, etc..... $ 9,102 09
Losses paid in 1873..... 30,243 66
Interest, Taxes, Salaries, etc..... 7,379 81
$ 46,716 36
$ 28,127 36
Claims on losses paid..... 5,000 00
$243,136 37
Unpaid losses..... 1,513 80
Losses reduced..... 6,000 00
Amount of outstanding risks..... $3,026 671 02

WM. RUSKE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

German Fire Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1873.

Cash Capital Subscribed..... $ 100,000 00
Amount Paid..... 58,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages..... $ 232,997 18
Cash in Hand of Treasurer..... 74,187 51
Premiums in Course of Collection..... 7,407 51
United States 5-20 Bonds..... $11,230 00
Office Fixtures..... 4,491 31
Stock Due Bills..... 42,000 00
$ 312,478 63
Balance January 1, 1873..... 2 21,860 80

RECEIPTS.

From January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1874:
Premiums for Fire Risks..... $81,397 82
Interest..... 36,296 13
$81,693 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fire losses..... $16,832 97
Reinsurance and return premiums..... 2,154 24
Taxes and stamps..... 2,387 64
Stationery, printing and commissions..... 7,380 96
Advertising..... 1,267 34
Rents and all other expenses..... 8,220 40
$ 38,206 08 $ 44,717 85
$ 336,578 63
Cash and stock dividend..... 24,000 00
$ 312,578 63
Cash dividend paid since 1863..... $162,000 00
Surplus on expired risks..... 130,382 59
F. L. GROSS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE SOUTH SIDE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, (South,) January 1st, 1874.

Capital Stock..... $100,000 00
Surplus..... 20,339 59
$120,339 59

ASSETS.

Demand Notes on Capital Stock..... $ 50,000 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgages..... 30,410 00
Interest Accrued Thereon..... 440 69
Cash in Bank and Office..... 31,489 34
Premiums in Course of Collection..... 7,716 34
Property of the Company..... 774 54
$120,339 59

LIABILITIES.

Losses not Adjusted..... $ 1,950 00

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, report that they have examined the books and assets of the Insurance Company, and find the above statement to be correct.

JOHN C. BROWN,
JOHN NUSBAUM,
WM. D. A. REST.

STATEMENT OF THE

Allemannia Fire Insurance Co

OF PITTSBURGH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1873.

Capital..... $200,000 00
Total Assets..... 472,159 49

ASSETS.

Bond and Mortgage First Lien on Real Estate in Allegheny County, worth $916,600..... $316,592 93
Interest Accrued..... 6,547 26
Cash in Treasury (Third National Bank and Office)..... 43,330 25
Cash in Pittsburgh Bank for Savings..... 10,000 00
Cash in Germania Savings Bank..... 10,000 00
Personal Property and Book Accounts..... 6,837 49
Net Premium in Due Course of Collection..... 39,797 86
Demand Notes..... 50,000 00
$472,159 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock..... $200,000 00
Surplus January 1, 1873..... 101,281 97
Premium Receipts..... $142,456 49
Less Return Premium and Re insurance..... 48,776 61
Net Premium..... 393,679 88
Interest Received and Accrued..... 31,089 66
$424,769 47
Disbursed:
Losses..... 108,069 44
Commissions, Stationery and Printing..... 14,798 27
Taxes..... 2,214 44
Salaries..... 10,858 24
Rent, Traveling, Advertising and all other Expenses... 20,876 58
Dividend..... 10,000 00
$ 53,882 06
170,877 52
$472,159 49
Losses Unpaid..... 15,206 16

MWF CH. F. HERROSEE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1 to December 31, 1873, inclusive:

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as proved April 2, 1856.

Capital Authorized and Paid in..... $100,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages..... $102,416 66
Bills Receivable..... 42,143 45
Cash in Bank..... 9,460 81
Cash in Office..... 4,200 00
Allegheny Bonds..... 3,000 00
Book Accounts..... 3,072 81—$164,252 77

RECEIPTS AND BALANCE.

Premiums Received..... $26,468 41
Interest and Commissions..... 17,691 51
Balance January 1, 1873..... 50,130 34—$ 93,687 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fire Losses..... $ 5,289 00
Dividends Nos 10 and 11..... 16,000 00
State and Water Taxes..... 848 79
Salaries and Expenses..... 5,312 18
Returned Premiums..... 994 54
Reinsurance and Commission..... 1,043 87—$ 29,434 49
Balance above Capital..... $ 64,252 77
Capital Stock..... 10 000 00
$164,252 77

Risks Outstanding..... $ 2,265,999 14
Unadjusted Losses Estimated..... 23 00
Debts..... None.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

MWF

Chas. Abel & Co

MANUFACTURING

Perfumers,

Have on hand a Fine Assortment of

Perfumery, Fancy Boxes, &c.,

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE!

FINE HOLIDAY PRESENTS MADE TO ORDER.

CH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 17, 1874.

There has been so much and such persistent talk in Congress in favor of inflation, and with so great an appearance of success, that it is encouraging to read the speech of Senator Sherman, delivered in the Senate yesterday, on the subject of the national finances. Senator Sherman is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and his bill for the resumption of specie payments, presented last winter, contains more good sound sense than a score of the bills offered since.

Speaking of the pledge made by Congress immediately after the inauguration of General Grant to redeem the national obligations in gold at the earliest practicable moment, he says, "We are living now in daily violation of the pledge made by Congress, and have actually added to our currency since the act of 1869. On June 30th, 1869, the legal tenders outstanding amounted to $356,000,000. On the 1st of January last they amounted to $378,481-339, or an increase in this form of security of $22,481,339. The fractional currency which in 1869 amounted to $27,508,928, now amounts to $48,554,792, being an increase of over $21,-000,000. And again, the national bank circulation has been increased from $29,0789 000 to $339,881,000, making the total increase in the currency of over $82,000,000.

Since 1869 the currency then has actually been increased by over eighty-two millions of dollars, and still the cry is "Give us more money." If the inflationists get the one hundred millions of new currency now asked, how long will it be till they will be calling for another one hundred millions.

The debtors always exceed in numbers the creditors, and every debtor who feels his just obligations pressing on him for settlement, uses all his energies to have the currency increased, as he knows then the obligations incurred can be paid in a medium of less value, or, in other words, he can repudiate, legally, a portion of his debt, until the notes of the government become of no value whatever. It is the history of an irredeemable paper currency the world over. The French *assignats* were used to paper the walls of rooms—the continental currency became a by-word, "not worth a continental"—the Confederate currency long before the collapse of the rebellion became cumbersome on account of its bulk and little value—the Austrian shinplasters not worth to-day fifty per cent. in coin of their original value, and yet a strong minority if not a majority of the present American Congress think they can repeat a like process without coming to a like result.

Mr. Sherman said he was not committed to any particular plan, but favored most the taking some bond of the United States which in ordinary times is at par in gold, and authorize the conversion of all notes into this kind of bond. To the objection that these notes would flow too rapidly into the Treasury he answers that the government could use these notes in purchasing United States six per cent. bonds. To the objection that contraction would follow, he answers, as a return to specie goes on and the currency is contracted, the purchasing power of the green back dollar will increase and soon buy as much as a gold dollar; that there is only one thing necessary to make our money equal to the best in the world, and that is, to make it equal to what it promises to pay.

The whole speech of Mr. Sherman rings with the sound of the true metal and encourages the hope that Congress may yet be led by the counsel of such mature thinkers.

And now comes Mr. Mellish, of New York, with *his* financial policy. His bill is long but condensed is as follows:

SECTION 1. After July 1, 1874, national banks to be the judges of what amount of reserves they shall hold.

SEC. 2. Certificates are to be issued, which certificates are to be a legal tender for everything except the payment of the public debt.

SEC. 3. July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875, one-fourth of the customs dues to be receivable in currency; the next year one-half, next year three-fourths, and after that all the customs receipts may be in currency.

SEC. 4. After July 1, 1874, all dues to the United States would go into the Treasury in the identical money in which it was received.

SEC. 5. Every time the Secretary of the Treasury got a million dollars in currency he would destroy it, until he reduced the bank notes to $50,000 maximum for each bank. After that he would adjust the interest accounts of all such banks and deliver up a proportion of the bonds deposited here as security for their circulating notes.

SEC. 6. Immediately upon the destruction of bank notes and legal tenders, the Secretary would replace them with the certificates provided in section 2

SEC. 7. Authorizes $500,000,000 as the maximum limit of all currencies.

SEC. 8. Gives banks notice when eighty per cent. of their currency is destroyed, and an equivalent amount of bonds are returned. Thereafter the government not to receive bank notes for any public dues, and to pay no interest on security bonds till all the bank currency be received and destroyed.

SEC. 9. Secretary of the Treasury then to redeem all national bank currency at par in the new certificates.

The object of all this, as explained by Mr. Mellish, is to replace all present forms of notes by an entirely new issue of notes—certificates he calls them—and make the limit whatever Congress pleases. He proposes $500,000,000, but prefers $250,000,000, because with the $44,000,000 our present currency will soon be about $100,000,000, and he does not propose expansion or contraction. The features regarding payment of duties in currency cannot pass Congress. It has been tried over and over again, has been fully debated, and always failed.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 56 Fourth avenue.

January 17, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Adams, Pitts'g Toledo	96¾	97	96¾	97	96¾	96¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	41	41¾	41¾	41¾	40¾
Adams Express		99		99		
Wells Fargo Express		61		61		
American Express		61		61		
United States Express		60	60			
New York Central	105¾	105¾	106	106	106	106
Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	84¾	85	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Illinois Central						
Toledo Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & North western	60¾	60¾	60¾	60		60
Do Preferred						
Rock Island	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	35	35	35	35	35	35
Do Preferred						
Wabash	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Chicago and Alton						
Marlen	114		115	115		

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Noon.	Close
U. S. 6s 1881	116¼	116¾
1881, coupons	118	117¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1864	116	115¾
5-20s, 1865	116½	116½
5-20s, 1867	116	117¼
5-20s, 1868	117¼	117¼
5-10s 1881	116¼	116¼
10-40s	113¼	113¼
10-40s, coupons	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	114¼	114¼
New 5s	112¾	112¾
STATE BONDS.		
Tennessee	79¾	
Tennessee, new	80	
South Carolina, July	9¾	
Missouri 6s	92¾	

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 17, 1874.

REMARKS—The late cold weather has moderated in a good degree, and constitutional grumblers and fault-finders have little to say. The only complaint we heard to-day was that of a "well-to-do" farmer, who gravely assured us that unless there should be a fall of snow to the depth of one foot, and remain on the ground until the month of March, there would be a short crop of wheat and rye next harvest. All things taken into consideration, we are in favor of that snow.

As we have before remarked, business is gradually increasing in volume; mills that have been idle for months are starting up again, money is easier, and confidence is being restored. Under these favorable auspices, we feel safe in predicting one of the heaviest spring trades ever witnessed in this city.

Should the present mild weather hold out for a few days, river navigation will be again resumed, which will have the effect of relieving the railroads of the enormous amount of freights thrown upon them. There are many points along the banks of the rivers that cannot be reached except by water, hence, when navigation is suspended it is difficult to send goods thither.

The market closed quiet and firm for all leading articles, dealers reporting a fair trade demand. Flour and wheat are both here firmly at quotations, with light stocks on hand and an advancing tendency in the west, an increase in prices is not improbable in this market. The grocery market is reported fairly active, particularly for coffees and sugars. Bacon and provisions are quiet at quotations.

Below will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	1,578	1,226
Corn, sks	5,500	3,554
Barley, sks	1,820	2,909
Oats, sks	6,000	16,641
Potatoes, bush	1,072	2,845
Butter, pkgs		35
Hay, tons		15,089

We annex a table showing the receipts for the week ending Saturday, January 17, 1874, of the articles named:

	Flour, bbls.	Corn, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Potatoes, bush.	Bacon, lbs.
1873	1,130	114	1,245	1,850	2,118	344	1,300	21
1872	1,304	79	1,320	1,496	1,216	142	1,561	20
1871	1,000	15	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	2,000	15
1870	2,003	246	1,340	1,25	500	220	750	33
1869	1,700	120	1,600	1,000	1,000		800	35
1868	953	57	680					
	11,179	1,463	8,203	6,846	6,234	816	7,709	224

	Lard, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Eggs, doz.	Hides, No.	Wool, lbs.
1873	1,300	21	5,335	105	1,200	17	
1872	1,561	20	7,736	17			
1871	1,000	15	3,000				
1870	750	33	3,240				
1869	800	35					
1868							
	7,709	224	19,451	122	1,200	17	

Cheese, boxes, 224.
Potatoes, bu bls, 6,231.

The following are the wholesale prices for the articles quoted unless other wise noted:

APPLES—$2 00, $3 00@4 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER.—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Sales at 60@70c ₩ gallon.

ASHES.—The demand is reported active, though there is no quotable change in prices. We are reported sales at the following figures: Soda ash, Common, 3½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 8c; wack lead, 9c.

BEANS—Dealers report the active demand, and although barley is held well up in figures, there is no change in prices, which are as follows: 1 ₩ bu, $1 90@2 00; $2 00@2 10; Lima, $10 ₩ bbl; Red English sie, in gilderkins of 24 gals, $22 70 gals 36, blue, at gals, $42 @48 gals 64; buds, $3 gals, $62 ₩ 66c; 10 gals, $6 50; 5 gals, $3 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $3 ₩ doz; Robert Youngers' sparkling ale $3 ₩ doz; Guinness' stout, bottled by E. & A. Burke, $3 ₩ doz; Lazell & Boschanee's ginger ale $2 50 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s, $2 ₩ doz.

BUTTER.—Choice table butter is still short of the demand, and prices rule high. Choice roll sells at 35@37c; solid packed 32@35c; inferior 12@16c ₩ lb.

BRANS.—There is quite an active demand for choice white navy beans at $2 50@3 ₩ bushel.

BORAX—Market quiet and prices unchanged at 25c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Trade is reported rather dull, with sales red and Red tipped 3½@4c; fair to good brush, 5@6c; hurl, 7@8c; self, 5c.

BROOMS—No 2, $2 ₩ doz; No 3, $2 50 ₩ doz; No 4, $3 ₩ dozen; No 5, $3 25 ₩ doz; carpet brooms $4 ₩ dozen; toy brooms and whisps, $1 50@3 00. On a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 37½c ₩ dozen additional.

BRIMSTONE—We are reported a fair market with sales at 2½@3c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to chronicle in prices and quote as follows: Hams, extra sugar cured, 13½ ₩ lb, 12½c shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½ ₩ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₩ lb, 16c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 8½c; bacon rib sides, ₩ lb, 9c; bacon short rib sides ₩ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10c ₩ lb; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $16 75; hard, prime lard in tierces, ₩ lb, 10½c; prime leaf do in barrels, 10½c ₩ lb; refined do for summer use, in barrels, 11½c ₩ lb; hard, refined, in 3 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 11½c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 12½c; ham sausage, 10c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales: per doz ½ lb cans, $1 60; ¼ do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans $22 ₩ dozen.

CHEESE—The market remains quiet but firm, holders not becoming anxious to sell at present prices. We quote as follows: Prime Ohio Factory, 13c; to the trade, Young America 13c; Nutmeg 12c; prime to choice Ohio Sap Sucker 16@18c.

CARBON OIL—The same figures which have ruled for the past week are still quotable at works, 15c, 5, at 11½c ₩ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from stores.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 20@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $30 ₩ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 @1 25c, from store.

CRACKERS.—Lemon biscuit $11@12; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Reeson's Phœnix $2 00 @2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00 @3 50

CANNED GOODS—We are reported sales at the following figures: Tomatoes, 2 lb cans $1 90@2 00; Tomatoes, 3 lb cans $2 25@2 35.

DRIED FRUIT—The late advance is full maintained with an increasing demand. We quote apples at 8½@9c. Peaches, heaven, scarce and advancing; quoted at 18@18½; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales are reported at at 6, 6¼ & 6¾c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The supply is still in excess of the demand and sales of strictly fresh are reported 25c, 5 doz; packed 16@20c

FISH—No change in prices with sales as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackral $25; No. 1 mess do, $23; extra No. 1 shore mackrel, $18; No. 1 shore mackrel, $15; extra No. 2 shore mackrel, $17; No. 2 bay mackrel, $14; large No. 3 mackrel, $12 50; No. 3 mackrel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 00@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $7 00 @ 10c; medium do, $6 50@6 75; scaled codfish, $6 50 @ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ₩ box; No 1 25c ₩ box.

FEATHERS—No 1, 78@80c ₩ lb; No 2 C, 40@75c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—As above stated the market is firm with an active demand for choice domestic and western brands, with sales at the following quotations: St. Louis, $9 2@9 50; Indiana, $9 00@9 50; Ohio and Indiana, $8 00; Minnesota, $7 50; Wisconsin, $7 00; Rye flour, $5 50.

GROCERIES—The market continues active, coffees and sugars being the leading features. The following are the figures at which sales are made by leading jobbers:

Coffee—Green coffee—Choice 33c; prime 32c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 40c. Roasted coffee—In papers, 30c; in bulk, 34@c; Java 45c.

Tea—Young Hyson 80@85 10@ ₩ lb; Gunpowder 80@ 95 ₩ lb; Imperial 80@90 10 @ ₩ lb; Japan 85@$1 00 @ ₩ lb; Oolong 80@90 ₩ lb; fancy $1 @$1 25; Souchong 75@80c @ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10½c; Standard B 10½c; Standard A 10½c; standard hards 11½c.

Molasses—New Orleans, choice prime 68@70c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@7 Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat still continue light, the mills taking all good lots offering. We may here remark that all the city mills are running to their full capacity and find ready sale for all their products. We have no change to note in prices, and quote red winter at at $1 60@1 65, and white $1 70@1 75. Oats are held firmly at 58@56c for prime white; mixed 49@50. Corn—Is held at 75@78c for prime yellow, shelled; mixed 75c; old car 75c; new 70@72. Rye is scarce and held at 90@95c. Buckwheat—$2@2½.

HOMINY—Choice clover, 40c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales are reported at $4 50@5 25 ₩ bbl.

HORSE—We are reported sales as follows: 1873's, 4s@5c ₩ lb; 1870's, $56@60c; 1871's, 150@175.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf at $18@24; wagon, $20@28. Straw $14 per load.

LARD OIL—Winter strained 80c ₩ gallon; fall 73c.

ONIONS—Sales in a regular way $5 00@5 00 per bbl.

PARS—$1 00@1 75 ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@12c ₩ lb; turkeys 14@16c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows held at $1 10@1 12 ₩ bushel by car load, and $1 20@1 25 from store.

Sweets—Baltimore $4 50@5 50 ₩ bbl; Jerseys $6 25 @6 75 ₩ bbl.

SALT—By the car load $1 60 ₩ bbl; in a jobbing way $2 ₩ bbl.

HAGS—2½@3c ₩ lb, as to quality.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 30 ₩ bushel; clover $5 ₩ bushel; flax seed $1 50@1 60 ₩ bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines $1 00@$1 02 ₩ gallon.

GAME—Squirrels $1 75@2 00 ₩ doz; rabbits $1 50@ 2 00 ₩ doz; venison, saddles 12c, whole deer 7@10c; quail $1 50 ₩ doz; pheasants $3 00@3 50 ₩ doz; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ₩ doz; wild turkeys $1 50@3 00 each; turkeys 12@15c ₩ lb; chickens 10@12½c ₩ lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 19, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years: also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Pat'n per A. V. R.	Exports Crude per Pat'n per A. V. R.	Exports Refined per A. V. R.
Monday, Jan. 12	5,776		4,137
Tuesday, Jan. 13	5,776		
Wednesday, Jan. 14	7,165		
Thursday, Jan 15	6,543		2,258
Friday, Jan. 16	6,973		6,415
Saturday, Jan. 17	6,262	1,269	
Total for week	34,423	1,269	12,810
Same time 1873	30,823	1,236	3,554
To Jan. 17, 1874	54,846	2,466	2,969
Same time 1872	65,000	9,268	16,643
Same time 1871	49,864	2,643	28,435
Same time 1871	27,356	2,207	4,613
Same time 1870	42,949	1,117	10,961
Same time 1869	40,770	3,191	12,935
Same time 1868	29,387	925	15,089

BUSINESS.

The market during the first part of the week was firm with a good demand, and previous prices steadily maintained. Towards the close, however, the demand fell off, and prices declined from 75c per barrel at leading points in the oil regions. The knowing ones assert that the decline in crude is only temporary, and that prices will soon improve. The receipts show an increase over the previous week. The rates at Parkers were $1 10@1 20, according to pipe. Refined ruled steady without any quotable change in prices. Holders are not anxious to force the market.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by rail from all points, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	20,422	14,426

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past ten years from January 3 to January 17:

1874	54,846
Same time 1873	65,000
Same time 1872	42,964
Same time 1871	27,356
Same time 1870	42,949
Same time 1869	40,770
Same time 1868	29,387
Same time 1867	90,587
Same time 1866	2,618
Same time 1865	45,181
Same time 1865	4,709

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil from all points by the various railroads for the past five years from January to January 17, 1874:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
P R R	1,117	2,907	7,643	3,906	2,466
A V R R	10,951	4,615	28,425	16,693	9,969
Total	12,078	7,522	31,068	19,594	12,434

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market exhibited more firmness in the oil regions. The sales were larger than the day previous, and prices generally have been reached. The following lots changed hands at

PARKER'S.

2,000 barrels United	$1 10@1 12½
1,000 barrels Union	1 20@1 25

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market on Saturday was steady but not very active, the demand being principally local. Sales were made at the works free on cars at 11¼c. Prices have been uniform all week.

Philadelphia—Spot, 13¾c; February, 13¾@14c; March, 14¾@14½c.

New York—Market dull at 13¾@13½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Sales city $1 90; country $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, January 17.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum markets were not changed quotably from the week's previous. The upper crude market was extremely quiet, only a few stray lots offered at $1 20@1 30. On city scarcely quotable. Parker's very little off-ering and prices $1 10@1 12½ for United and $1 20@1 25 for Union; home refined 6½c; bulk 11¾c in bbls. Sales:

700 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 37½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 35
2 000 bbls. Oil City, spot	1 27½
1,000 bbls, Parkers	1 10
1,000 bbls, Parkers	1 12½
1,000 bbls, Parkers	1 20
1,000 bbls, Parkers	1 25

NEW YORK, January 17.—Closing tich.—Market dull. Crude in bulk 5¾@5¼c; refined 13¾@14c; cases 18¾@18½c; sales 3,250 bbls; city consumption 7½c. Philadelphia quiet and steady; refined 13¾@13½c.

TITUSVILLE, January 17.—Market firmer and steady at $1 16.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 17.—Market quiet and little doing at $1 17½.

BOSTON, January 17.—Market quiet and firm at $1 20.

TITUSVILLE, January 17.—Market very quiet and not much doing: $1 20 bid, $1 22½ asked.

OIL CITY, January 17.—Market quiet at $1 25.

PARKERS, January 17.—Market quiet at $1 12½@1 20.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Market quiet; S. W. 13½c; crude 4½c; cases 18c; sales none; futures: February 13¾c; March 14¾@14½c; April 14¾@14½c.

Crude oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	1,104
Jos. Bushnell	Lake Shore	191
Stevenson	Peerless O W	314
Fisher Bros	Penn O W	520
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	160
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	474
Jos. Bushnell	Crystal O W	385
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	1,187
Duncan	American O W	1,164

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Standard O W	1,295	Crystal O W	869
Peerless O W	314	Brilliant O W	1,187
Keystone O W	160	American O W	1,164
Keystone O W	160		
Total			5,317

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 17.—The market is a little more active for home growths of 1873, of which about 300 bales have been sold at from 35 to 43c. The receipts of foreign are increasing.

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	256
Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1873	13,258
Total receipts for same period in 1872	17,337
Total receipts for same period in 1871	22,813
Total receipts for same period in 1870	47,095
Total receipts for same period in 1869	81,544
Imports for the week	307
Total imports since Sept. 1, 1873	10,522
Total imports for same period, 1872	14,416

PHILADELPHIA.

January 17.—There is a fair feeling in the market, and a moderate degree of activity. We quote:

New York, 1873's, 25@43c	Old Olds, 7@ 9c
Wisconsin, "	Bavarians, 7½@ 8½c
Eastern, "	English, 1873's, 28@33c
Yeanlings, 1872's, 15@20c	English, 1873's, extra 47½@ 50c
Ohio, " 1872's, —@—	California's, 1873 8 4@5½c

—Price Current.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, January 17.—Wool quiet. Combing and delaine wool firmer. Sales domestic 60c. Pulled wool in fair demand and unchanged. Ohio and Pennsylvania X@I extra and double extra 50@57c; Michigan $1@52c. Western coarse and extra 47½@ 50c. Combing and delaine 55@60c. Unwashed and unmerchantable 30@43c; tub at 52@56; scoured 62@$1 00; noils at 40c. Sales of domestic past week $11,100 lbs; foreign 137,700 lbs.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

By Addy, Hall & Co.]

January 19.—There has been a fair demand during the week. Hanging Rock foundry irons are still firm at quotations. Mill irons have been in more active demand, but with no improvement in prices. Car wheel grades dull and nominal.

NEW YORK.

January 17.—There has been little or no inquiry for Scotch pig since our last. The business being confined, for the most part, to parcels from yard at about our quotations; occasionally some lot is sold at less than ruling rates by parties desiring to realize, though, as a rule, holders are not pressing their iron for sale. We only hear of 100 tons Glengarnock at a private price. We understand that the sales of Glengarnock noted in our last, included 200 tons at $20 ₩ ton. American pig is in only limited request. The companies are not contracting ahead, and refuse to name prices for further delivery. The only sales we hear of are 200 tons No. 1 Coleraine, February delivery, at $26; and about 75 do. No. 2, prompt delivery, $25. New rails are without business of note; old are in light stock, and holders are asking full rates; 100 tons D. H. sold on private terms. Scrap moves slowly, for want of notice; 125 tons, a mix-d lot, at or about $27. Refined bar and other manufactured iron also dull. Light demand, and prices are firmer, though we have no advance to report. Nail prices are stronger, in proportion than those from store, here.—Shipping List.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 17.—Pig iron is fairly active at full prices. Sales of No. 1 Foundry at $35@36; No. 2 at $32@34; 1,000 tons Lehigh Gray Forge at $30—the latter at the furnace. We quote White at $25@28, and Mottled at $26@29.

Manufactured Iron—Bar is held at 3 4-10@3 5-10c ₩ lb. New rails sell freely at $65, and old at $40a 42 50. Scrap is wanted at $40 for No. 1 wrought.

Scotch Pig—Inquiry is moderate for Eglinton and Glengarnock.

Nails—Are selling at $4 25 ₩ keg.

Old Metals—Are dull. We quote:

Brass, light	13¾@14c
Brass, heavy	16@17c
Copper, light	14½@15c
Copper, heavy	16@17c
Anchors	9c
Chains	6¼c

—Price Current.

BALTIMORE.

January 17.—There is no further movement in American Pig reported, but we note the market firm, with manufacturers disposed to hold off. We quote No. 1 American at $35, No. 2 at $33, and No. 3 at $31 ₩ ton. Scotch Pig is quiet, and we still quote Eglinton at $40 ₩ ton from yard.—American.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 17.—Since the middle of the week the demand has gradually improved, but still the market cannot be called active. California pulled and fleeces appear to be the choice of manufacturers, while other kinds of domestic are not much sought after. Carpet wools are finding a better market than they have for some time past, and prices are well maintained. The sales comprise the basis Cape at 36@ 37½c; 150 bales Montevideo at 49@50c; 500 do Donskoi, 29@30c sold; 4 000 lbs Mexican lambs', 20@21c; 40,000 lbs Canterbury, 34@35c; 3,000 lbs Buenos Ayres, 34@35c; sales Oregon combing, 34c; 6,000 lbs domestic pulls, 32c; 50 bags pulled, 29@45c; 20,000 lbs X and super do, 45@46c; 250 bales combing do, 50c; 1,000 lbs fine California, 29@30c; 9,000 lbs do lambs', 31c; 32,000 lbs Montevideo, 47@48c; 50 bales on spring p., 3-4 clothing, 38c; hurry do 22c; 80 on scoured do 67½@72c; 5,000 lbs fine do fleece, 95c; 3,000 lbs low do, 50c; 16,000 lbs Texas, 23@36c; 20,000 lbs do and Mexican 19@32c. —Shipping List.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 17.—There is a business doing and prices have advanced. The sales include: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above, at 50@56c; X at 45@50c; medium at 39@45c; coarse at 36@37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine at 50@52c; medium at 44@55c; coarse at 50a 52c; combing, washed, 60@62c; combing, unwashed, 40@42c; Canada combing, 60@65c; fine unwashed, 36@40c; coarse and medium unwashed 35@37c; tub-washed 52@55c; Colorado, washed, 25@30c; Colorado unwashed, 23@25c; extra and merino, pulled, 46a 50c; No 1 and super, pulled, 48@50c; Texas, fine and medium, 23@25c; Texas, coarse, 20@22c; Wisconsin, fine and medium, 30@38c; California, coarse, 25@30c. —North American.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 17, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull, and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled closing a shade firmer; No 1 spring steady at $1 25; No 2, $1 23¾ spot, $1 24¾ February; No 3, $1 15; rejected $1 00a 1 09. Corn dull and lower; closed at outside prices; No 2 mixed spot 56¾c, seller February 57¼c. Oats dull and prices lower; No 2, 40¾c cash, 41¾c February. Rye dull and unsettled; No 1, 76@79c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No 1, $1 02; No 2, $1 20 asked.

DRESSED HOGS—Market steady at $6 25@7 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $ 4 62 cash, $14 20 seller February. Lard steady with moderate demand at 9¼c seller March. Bulkmeats—Packed and long rib rates, and about ¼c higher; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7½c; long clear middles from shoulders 8¼c; short rib 7c. Hams, 10 pounds average, 8¾c.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 96c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—In demand fair and prices lower; sales 8,700 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13 4-16c; low middling to strict low middling 15¾@ 15¾c; middling to strict middling 16 @16¼; good middling 17¼c. Receipts 4,870 bales; exports to continent 3,150 bales; stock 210,599 bales; coastwise 3,040 bales; stock 210,599 bales; unsold 147,100 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 17.—Market higher; middling 15½c; strict good ordinary 13¾c. Net receipts 2,847 bales; exports to coast 504 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 64,329 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, January 17.—Middling 15½c. Net receipts 4,043 bales; exports coastwise 2,561 bales; sales 1,671 bales; stock 114,229 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 17.—Market quiet and fair demand; good ordinary 13¾c; middling 16c. Net receipts 4,78 bales; exports to coast 12 bales; sales 2,200 bales; stock 166,256 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 17.—Market more steady; middling 15¾c; fair demand. Net receipts 2,984 bales; exports coastwise 1,436c. Net receipts 2,984 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,109 bales; to coast 909 bales; sales 1,200 bales; stock 65,643 bales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c. Flour dull: superfine western and State, $5 46@5 60; good to choice, $5 60@7 20; white wheat extra, $7 20@8 50. Whisky easier at 99@99¾c. Wheat unsettled; No 2 spring, $1 6@1 62; No 2 Milwaukee, $1 58a1 64; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 65@1 66. Rye firm at $1 05@1 10. Barley scarce at $1 85. Malt firm. Corn easier; No 2 Western mixed, 80@80½c; do afloat, 82½@83c; yellow, 91¾c. Oats firmer; mixed western, 48½@53c; white 63@64c. Hay, hops, sugar, rice and eggs unchanged. Molasses active at 73@74c. Crude petroleum 8¾c; refined, 13¾@13¾c. Leather firm at 27@30c. Wool dull; domestic fleece, 50@60c. Turpentine firmer at 46@47c. Pork firmer; mess, $15 75@15 85. Beef quiet; plain mess, $8 00@9 00; extra, $12 25@12 45. Cut meats quiet; middles steady; long clear, 8¾c; short, 9¾@9¾c. Butter steady at 24@30c. Cheese firm at 9a10c. Lard steady; prime, 9 3-16a9¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Business is improving with manufacturers agents in some departments, but the jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods firm with an upward tendency on bleached goods. New York mills shirtings are advanced by agents to 10c, and Pacific to 12c; and Lawrence to 13c. Print cloths sales selling more freely. Medium and white ground fancy prints active in fine goods. Fine fancy Cassimeres and worsted coatings doing better.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Cotton weak at 15¾c. Flour and barley unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm at $1 48@1 51. Corn firm at 62@63c. Oats steady at 45@46c. Rye firm at 92c. Pork firm at $15 87½@16 00. Lard firm at 9¼c. Bulk sides firm; shoulders 6¼c; clear ribs 8¾@8¾c. Bacon active; shoulders 7¼@7½c; clear ribs 9@9¼c. Butter quiet and 30@35c. Whisky $1 01¾@1 02.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 17.—Flour steady with moderate demand at $6@6 25. Wheat active; No 1 Milwaukee $1 56¾; No 2, $1 52. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 39¾c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 58¾c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 76¾@77c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2, $1 05. Provisions—Pork steady at $ 4 62 cash, $14 20 seller February. Lard steady with moderate demand at 9¼c seller March. Bulkmeats—Packed and long rib rates, and about ¼c higher; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7½c; long clear from shoulders 8¼c; short rib 7c. Hams, 10 pounds average, 8¾c.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 96c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 17.—Cotton dull and declined at 13¾@14c. Flour quiet at $6 50@8 00. Wheat quiet at $1 38

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, January 19, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Bankruptcy Case.

On Saturday, in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, Messrs. J. C. Taylor & Co., of Monongahela city, filed a petition in bankruptcy against M. O. S. Culp, of West Newton, Pa. The usual order was made.

Inquest Not Concluded.

Coroner McCallin on Saturday empanelled a jury to inquire into the cause and manner of the death of Pat. Gallagher, caused by being run over on the Pan Handle Railroad. As the proper witnesses could not be obtained at the time, the inquest was adjourned until to-day.

School Dedication.

The dedication of the new school building in St. Clair sub-District South Side which was to have come off on the 16th inst. was postponed until Friday, 23d, on account of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute being appointed for the same evening. In addition to the addresses of Profs. Burtt and Lackey, Prof. Morrow, of Allegheny city, and Dr. Wood, of the South Side, will be present and deliver addresses. John A. Brashear, assisted by a number of able singers, will furnish music for the occasion.

The Railroad Ticket Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having seen several statements to the effect that the ticket sellers of the Pennsylvania Railroad take advantage of belated travelers and sell them the highest priced tickets between Philadelphia and this city, my experience with their Philadelphia office may be worth relating. Starting from New Brunswick, N. J., I purchased a through ticket to Philadelphia, and there jumped off the train (with but two or three minutes to spare), and going to the ticket office, asked for a ticket to Pittsburgh. The clerk inquired if I wished a "regular" ticket or a "special." Not knowing there was any difference in price, I said a "regular" ticket, and then inquired if I could not, unless I wished to stop off *en route*, the "special" was preferable to the regular in point of price, being, I think he said, about four dollars cheaper. I availed myself of the information, which was wholly voluntary, and could not help contrasting his conduct with the practice of theater ticket-seller, who invariably throw out the highest priced tickets first, reasoning that if the buyer does not express a preference, it is to his advantage not to ask his choice. E. Y. B.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 18, 1874.

The Papers of the Late Walter Forward.

Some time ago James H. Graham filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, against S. S. Nicholson, alleging that the defendant, as administrator of the estate of Walter Forward, Esq., had in his possession certain papers valuable to Graham, and refused to hand them over; that he (Graham) had repeatedly searched for them, which search was limited by Nicholson to certain packages and papers, and that he was unable to find them, and also that Nicholson himself was too weak to make a search. Consequently to prevent further delay the court was asked to interfere, and see that the documents be recovered if possible. Nicholson, on Saturday, filed an answer to the bill. He says, as was stated in the bill, that David Richie was appointed executor of the estate of Walter Forward, and that after having resigned, W. W. Williams was appointed administrator. Williams then resigned, when the defendant was made administrator, and some papers came into his possession, but whether or not all, he is unable to state. His ill health did not permit a thorough and exhaustive search for the papers which Mr. Graham wanted, and not only did he search, but also Graham, Messrs. Reed & Reed, W. N. Paxton and T. Walter Day, each of whom had free access to all the papers of the estate. The defendant alleges that he never found the papers, and believes they never were in his possession.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Clara Morris ended two weeks' engagement on Saturday evening, which has rarely been equalled in the annals of the stage in this city, as to financial and artistic success. She plays in Cleveland this week.

This evening our people will have an opportunity to welcome Miss Maggie Mitchell, an actress who has for years had a warm corner in the hearts of all the play-goers of the city. The play for to-night is the "Pearl of Savoy," in which Miss Mitchell sustains the character of Mario. The Opera House company, strengthened by Mr. Harold Fosberg, a young actor of considerable promise, and Miss Lence, a songstress, and Mr. Fred. D. Harris, character vocalist, will give specimens of their capabilities. Miss Maude Granger, who made a great hit as one of the period" created such a sensation last week, has been re-engaged, as also have Miss Flora McDonald, William Wade and Mr. Conner, all of whom will be delighted with the melo-drama called "Union Jack, or the Pirates of the Coast."

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Value of the Sites—The Viewers' Report to be Presented to Court To-day.

The Board of Viewers appointed to appraise the property condemned by the United States authorities for the new government buildings, have arrived at the value of the sites. They are as follows:

Site No. 1 is bounded by Diamond alley, Cherry alley, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue. Value, $540,900.

No. 2 is on Smithfield street, 200 feet down Sixth avenue, and along Diamond alley to Cherry alley. Value, $51,200.

No. 3 is the corner of Seventh avenue, including the Methodist Episcopal church, extending to Cherry alley eastward and Strawberry alley westward. Value, $344,500.

The Viewers will present their report to the court this morning.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Organization—Election of Chief Engineer, Etc.

The new Committee on Surveys met for organization on Saturday afternoon, in Councils Hall. On motion, W. F. Aull, of the Common Council, was chosen Chairman by acclamation.

Mr. W. E. Hoe was re-elected Chief Engineer of the Survey Department, a position he has filled very efficiently and satisfactorily for several years past. He has a thorough knowledge of the work in hand, is an experienced and skilful engineer, and his re-appointment is made unanimous.

Mr. Fetterman offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Engineer be required to furnish the necessary data to prepare an ordinance for location of Grand View avenue, Thirty-third ward, so that the same may be reported to Council at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be requested to allow an appropriation of $15,000 for the Survey Committee during the year 1874.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

End of the Noble-Pomeroy Case.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, Judge Sterrett presiding, the case of Mrs. Mary Noble vs. Richard C. Pomeroy, came up for a hearing. This was a case involving the possession of a little daughter of Mrs. Noble, eight years of age, who was apprenticed to the Pomeroys about two years ago. The mother was not then in circumstances to keep her child, and gave it into the custody of the Pomeroys. After awhile she endeavored to recover the child, but her efforts were frustrated, and she kidnapped it. A writ of habeas corpus was procured by the Pomeroys, and a hearing had before Judge Stowe, who remanded the child to the custody of the Pomeroys. A new application was made, under the apprenticeship act, the mother alleging cruelty, and on Saturday morning a hearing on this application was had. Mrs. Pomeroy testified that the child was very obstinate, and that she had to frequently chastise her with a strap. The neighbors testified that the child had been locked up in a room by itself, and that in the house, and that in the absence of the Pomeroys they had gone into the house and thrown food to her through the transom over the door. The welts of the strap on the child were also testified to, as was also the fact that the child had been seen on the streets in company with a drunken woman. After hearing all the facts the Court made an order remanding the little one to the custody of her mother. The child had become estranged from its mother, and was kept bitterly weeping separated from Mrs. Pomeroy. The scene was a painful one, and brought tears to the eyes of many in the Court room. The decision of the Court was regarded on all hands as just, under the circumstances.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending January 18, 1874, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of Messrs. Perkins & Co., counsellors at law and solicitors for American and Foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Valve—John A. Nichols, Pittsburgh. Application filed October 25, 1873.

Vehicle Spring—Cyrus W. Saladee, Pittsburgh. Application filed May 1, 1873.

Beer Mug—William C. King, Pittsburgh. Application filed September 6, 1873.

Mill Spindle—John H. Hyner, Pittsburgh. Application filed August 27, 1873.

Hot-Air Furnace—David S. Morris, Pittsburgh. Application filed April 1, 1873.

Frame for Holding Work on Sewing Machines—R. Malcolm Turner, Allegheny City. Application filed August 27, 1873.

Shutter Fastener—Peter Keefer, Reading. Application filed October 23, 1873.

Device for Converting Motion—William. M. Cox, Blanket Hill. Application filed August 15, 1873.

REISSUE.

Casting Car Wheels—John K Sax, Pittston. Patent No. 4,663, dated January 9, 1872. Application filed April 15, 1873.

OHIO.

Mole Trap—R. T. Huggins, Bethel.

Farm Gate—D. A. Neely, Paris.

Stone Stool—J. Curtner, Dayton.

Bridge—J. Valley, Canton.

Wheel Cultivator—W. H. Strong, Clinton township.

Vehicle—B. Parnhiter, and W. Bradley, Morgan county.

Eaves Trough Support—Y. F. Morrison, Findley.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Steam Cooker—John Bentz, Parkersburg. Application filed November 15, 1873.

GRANDVIEW AVENUE.

An Injunction Granted Against the Commissioners.

In the District Court, on Saturday, before Judges Ewing and White, a preliminary injunction was granted in the case of Alexander and William R. Nimick vs. the City of Pittsburgh and the Commissioners for the Improvement of Grandview avenue.

The case was argued on Saturday, Messrs. J. H. Bailey and Slagle and Wylie appearing for the complainants, and Messrs. Bigelow and D. T. Watson for the respondents.

The main points made in the bill are: That the ordinance of October 13th, 1873, for opening High street, does not fix the location of said street, and there was no ordinance in force at the time of its passage fixing the taxation of the same—therefore said ordinance is under the law of 1870 void. That at the time the ordinance was passed (October 27, 1873), authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Grandview avenue, no ordinance had been adopted opening the same, and therefore the city had no authority to order the grading and paving. Another point is, that by changing the line of High street, northwardly to the brow of the hill, the Commissioners have, under pretended authority, threaten to take possession of a portion of the lots owned by the complainants, so as to deprive them of a place for building, that the views of other property owners on the south side of the street may remain unobstructed.

In view of the fact that the legislation by Councils is defective, no ordinance having been passed for the location of the avenue, the Court granted the injunction so prayed for. This defect can be cured by City Councils but it becomes a question whether a new election for Commissioners will not be necessary.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN WORK.

Annual Meeting of the Association.

Address of Miss Smiley--Interesting Annual Reports.

The annual meeting of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was held last evening at the Third Presbyterian Church. The attendance was very large, every seat in this large and magnificent edifice being occupied. The exercises of the evening were opened by the reading of a chapter of Chronicles by Rev. J. H. Crum, after which the 756th Hymn was sung:

Awake my soul to joyous lays
And sing my great Redeemer's praise.

Prayer was then delivered by Rev. Noble, pastor of the church, after which the audience joined in singing the 329th Hymn, commencing

All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown Him Lord of all.

Mr. Noble then introduced Mr. Logan, who on behalf of the ladies read the annual report, of which we give extracts, as follows:

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

With our sixth annual report the women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny closes a year fraught with unusual activity, encouragement and progress. The urgent necessities which led to its formation, relating to a large class of their power, but are rather intensified; and to-day the question, how shall we most evangelize this masses? comes to us more startling in interest than ever. Clearly, women must save women; and this blessed institution, having the divine benediction of the Master, is our work.

Following is a statement of the general fund account.—Mrs. Mary P. Logan Treasurer:

Receipts	959 06
Expenditures	445 25
Balance on hand	$513 81

To do this work most effectively, the Association embraces seven distinct organizations, viz.: The Temporary Home for Destitute Women, Home for Aged Protestant Women, Boarding Home for Working Women, Sheltering Arms, the Pittsburgh branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, or Zenana Work; Gilmore Industrial and Mission School, Ladies' Depositary and Employment Office. Three representatives from each of these constitute the Board of Managers; while all departments are under its immediate auspices. Reports in detail of the secretaries and treasurers of these branches will be presented hereafter in a printed pamphlet.

THE HOME FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN.

The Temporary Home for Destitute Women, No. 45 Chatham street, Pittsburgh, the first Home projected, belongs by charter to the Association, and has been eminently useful for the purpose designed. It's object is distinctly expressed in its name, During the past year 250 persons have been admitted, 69 of whom were children. Offering as it does, necessarily, but a temporary shelter, one inmate has been transferred to the Home for Aged Protestant Women; six to Sheltering Arms; twenty-eight dismissed to service; eight to City Farm, and nine to their friends. The others have been kindly cared for and assisted in obtaining employment, or enabled to reach distant homes and friends.

Statement of the fund—Miss Mattie A. Sterling, Treasurer:

Receipts	$1,314 47
Expenditures	1,153 63
Balance on hand	$ 160 86

HOME FOR AGED PROTESTANT WOMEN.

The Home for Aged Protestant Women, located at Wilkinsburg, still maintains the same prosperous condition. Among its twenty-three inmates, whose ages vary from sixty to eighty-two years, not a single death has occurred during the year. Many applicants have been necessarily rejected who did not come under its requirements, otherwise this Home would be crowded. A number of rooms are still unfurnished, but it is believed generous friends will provide the required funds as fast as needed.

Statement of the fund—Miss Mary L. Jackson, Treasurer:

Receipts	$5,387 99
Expenditures	3,634 41
Balance on hand	1,753 18

BOARDING HOME FOR WORKING WOMEN.

The Boarding Home for Working Women, No. 35 Anderson street, Allegheny, the first Home projected, belongs by charter to the Association, and has been eminently useful for the purpose designed. Its object is distinctly expressed in its name.